The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,691—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*		To Subscribers Up-country.	
In Advance.		*In Advance.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third do. exceeding ..... 2½ „ „
for the Native Languages, double the above.

Long Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in favour of those lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs.	5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

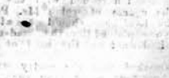
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARRA, 2,000 Tons, on SATURDAY, 13th Dec., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Dec., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 15th Dec., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage 336

The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th December 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden ..... Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez 260	220	80	
Port Said 280	240	90	
Messina 340	240	140	
Naples 360	240	140	
Leghorn 360	240	140	
Genoa 360	240	140	
Marseilles 350	250	145	Without food.

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. READ, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on or about TUESDAY, the 30th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL, CAPT. LLOYD,
2,700 TONS, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on or about the 18th December. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. Passage Money, Rs. 500. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th November 1879.

STEAM TO COLOMBO.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. WORWERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, will be despatched for COLOMBO on the 20th December, 1879.

The same steamer will leave Colombo for Bombay about the end of December.

For particulars about rates of single and return passages apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. R. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Season House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 27, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. FARE—Rs. 500.

S. S. WISTOW HALL, CAPT. T. COLLIN.
2,674 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 31st December.

Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st December 1879.

NOVELTIES AT THE LAMP WAREHOUSE OF THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN
THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN
THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES,
WITH OVEN, &c., &c.

New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamps will be promptly sent on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a)	KASHGAR	2021	450	R. J. Baker	15th Dec.
	SUMATRA	2468	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
					1880.
(c)	TEHERAN	2269	400	A. H. Johnson	3rd Jany.
(c)	CATHAY	2262	450	R. Harvey	10th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
(c)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th do.
	SURAT	3141	550	W. E. Breese	31st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	250	E. Stewart	23rd Dec. 1879
NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Jan., 1880
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	20th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 9th December 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3083	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th, and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 12th December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a very valuable library of choice and rare books, consisting of over 3,000 volumes. The sale will take place in the upper saloons of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Catalogues are published and the books are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, on account and risk of Messrs. Forbes and Co. and Abdool Gurreem Heerjeebhoy and Co.

A K H & Co—Out of 1-45—35 cases provisions, Abdool Kurrim Heerjeebhoy and Co.

AT 1 P.M.

By order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Cursondass Madhowdass.

1 Brougham with handsome grey horse and harness.
1 strong dun color Decany polo pony, 13 hands high, 6 years old.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Market on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December 1879, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting Squatters' Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 1880 only, i. e., from 1st January to 31st December 1880. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1879.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH DOG-CART, by Bennett of Ipswich, with Brinsmead patent, in capital order, price Rs. 500.

Just landed ex S. S. "Nepaul," a Sociable Barouche, built by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury, price Rs. 2,000.

Information regarding the sale or purchase of Carriages and Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained on applying to the undersigned at their establishment in Girgaum.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

!!! EXULTATE !!!

GENTLEMEN at last can do away with Indian Tailors and shapeless and clumsy Indian-made clothes and get instead a fashionable, perfectly fitting, neat, durable and cheap SUIT OF CLOTHES from

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
No. 25, Meadow Street, opposite Treacher & Co.,

which is the only large and well assorted Establishment of this kind in India.

As S. G. & Co. receive Fresh Shipments of their Articles by every Mail from Vienna and Paris, Gentlemen may rely upon getting always fashionable clothes in an immense variety of stuffs of the neatest patterns.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	25 lbs. each.
FF	11-8	do. do.
FFF	12	do. do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.
FF	do	9 do.
FFF	do	10 do.
F	½ do	10 do.
FF	do	10 do.
FFF	do	11 do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES. Artificial.
FLOATS. Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and [treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins ..... Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double size Tins ..... „	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken in ngle and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very powerful and handsome pair of Bay Waler Geldings, 5 and 6 years old, 16 hands high, perfectly broken to saddle and harness. Rs. 2,500.

A pair of well-watched powerful dark Bay Waler Geldings, 6 and 6 years old, 15-3 high, broken to harness and step well together. Rs. 2,000.

A pair of Brown Geldings, 5 years old, 16-1 high, broken to saddle and harness. Rs. 1,600.

A pair of nearly T B Geldings, 5 years old, 15-2 high, have been driven together. Rs. 2,000.

A well-bred Bay Gelding, 6 years old, 15-3 high, broken to saddle and harness, would make a first charger. Rs. 1,000.

A Chesnut Gelding, broken to saddle and harness, and a good fencer. Rs. 750.

A Chesnut Colt, 5 years, up to weight, a splendid trotter, and perfectly quiet in saddle and harness. Rs. 1,200.

A very handsome powerful Grey Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, has been through a cavalry riding school and is good in all his paces. Rs. 1,000.

A handsome Chesnut well-bred Waler Mare, 5 years, 15 hands, a splendid hack and thoroughly good in all her paces. Rs. 700.

A handsome and high-caste Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, a free mover with pleasant paces, has been regularly ridden by a lady. Rs. 800.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 5th December 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified, with reference to the notice published in the local papers of the 4th instant, that the AUCTION SALE of 49 TAVERN LICENSES and 176 RETAIL LIQUOR SHOP LICENSES will be RESUMED on TUESDAY, the 16th December, 1879, and on the following days, sale commencing at 11 a.m.

H. E. JACOMB, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 10th December 1879.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY at half-past 4 o'clock p.m. at the Office of the Chamber.

The public generally, European and Native, are invited to attend.

By Order,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 11th December 1879.

NOTICE.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that the Company's FORESHORE PROPERTIES having this day been HANDED OVER to GOVERNMENT, ALL GOODS landed at the ARTHUR and VICTORIA BUNDERS up to the evening of TUESDAY, the 9th instant, should be CLEARED by the Consignees before WEDNESDAY, the 17th current. Any Goods remaining uncleared after the latter date will be removed to the Bonded Warehouse at the risk and expense of the concerned.

By Order of the Board,

J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th December 1879.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to the 18th instant, for the LANDING of this Company's STORES, MATERIALS and FUEL in Bombay for one year from the 1st January next to 31st December, 1880. Copy of the Conditions and Form of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at undersigned's office on and after the 12th current.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

General Offices, Bombay, 10th December 1879.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA.

Per Tin Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC
TOOTH BRUSH

CURES TOOTH-ACHE, arrests Decay, and makes the Teeth pearly white without any Dentifrice, Re. 1-8 each.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DYSENTRODYNE.

AN unfailing and mild vegetable specific for all kinds of DYSENTERY, with or without blood, DIARRHŒA, &c., &c., &c.

Sold in Phials at 4 and 8 As. each, by

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8 0
Pints „ „ „ 5 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle ..... Rs.	2-0	2-4
„ double size ..... „	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

D COMPANY B. V. R.—There will be NO DRILL at BYCULLA on FRIDAY MORNING.

G. I. P. VOLUNTEER QUADRILLE PARTY will be held in the Volunteer Hall at Byculla on FRIDAY, the 12th instant; to commence at 9 o'clock. Admission—Re. 1.

TO-DAY DINNER.—Oxtail Soup, Oyster Pates, French Beefsteak, Salsifis, Roast Pork, Boiled Leg Mutton, etc., Cherry Tartlets, Re. 1-8, TEMPLE BAR.

ALFRED HIGH SCHOOL.—WANTED, a GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE as Teachers. Apply personally to the PROPRIETORS.

WANTED, a perfectly quiet ARAB GALLOWAY, thoroughly broken to saddle, free from all vicious propensities. Apply to "J.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

A SCOTCH GENTLEMAN, age 38, unmarried, who has just completed an engagement as Accountant with an eminent Firm of Contractors, wishes a similar appointment, or a situation in a Bank or Mercantile House. Apply to Z., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PATANE PRABHUS, by K. RAGHUNATHJI, Rs. 2, at Family Printing Press, Fanaswadi.

YACHT FOR SALE, suitable for coast work, moored off B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon. Apply to W. POTTS, Esq., Dockyard.

MINIATURE BROUGHAM FOR SALE, little used. Apply at office of Deputy Surgeon General, British Forces, No. 1, Apollo Street, Fort.

SUPERFINE BREAD 1½ As. per lb., FOSTER and Co., PRACTICAL BAKERS, the Markets, and at 40, Portuguese Street, Grant Road. Eat your Bread and compare.

TO LIBRARIANS and OTHERS.—Send ADDRESS by POST CARD for CATALOGUE of CHOICE BOOKS TO BE SOLD by AUCTION at SOUNDY & Co.'s Saloons, Bombay, on December 11th and 12th.

TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY, Dhobie Talao—CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS in great variety and at cheap rates. C. S. GORDON, Superintendent.

OUT OF PRINT WORKS and RARE BOOKS TO BE SOLD by AUCTION without reserve at SOUNDY & Co.'s Saloons, Bombay, on December 11th and 12th. Send for Catalogue.

PERSIAN CARPETS.—PATTERNS of these Carpets made at the School of Industry, Jubalpore, can be seen at Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE and Co., Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House. Price Rs. 8 per square yard, delivered in Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for getting some VALUABLE BOOKS CHEAP, at the SALE by AUCTION on December 11th and 12th, at SOUNDY & Co.'s Saloons, Bombay. Catalogue by Post.

ON VIEW FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 7 P. M. at SOUNDY and Co.'s Saloons, 3,000 Vols. of CHOICE BOOKS, to be SOLD by AUCTION on 11th and 12th instant.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, Interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES—Register your Orders. CHRISTMAS CARDS, BON BONS, Prize Packets, &c. Go and see them.

TREACHER & CO. LIMITED.

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THREE THOUSAND VALUABLE BOOKS

FOR SALE BY AUCTION
TO-DAY AT
SOUNDY & CO.'S SALOONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 15th inst., OUR BUSINESS, now carried on in Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, will be REMOVED to the GROUND FLOOR of the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

WATSON & COMPANY,

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
4th December, 1879.

EDMOND CHARPIE, WATCHMAKER.

19, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WATCHES.

JUST unpacked a first quality of German-silver keyless LEVER WATCHES of solid and elegant construction at Rs. 24 only, GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

Always on hand, all kinds of Watches of the best quality, and much cheaper than other firms.

Watches from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.

Repairs of every description undertaken and executed with care and expedition at Moderate Charges.

BOMBAY SEASON.

FAVORITE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS—
PROMENADE.
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N. B.—Especial rates for Photos in Ball Costume discontinued.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarus, Saxophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

WEDDING, BIRTH-DAY & CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ARTICLES OF UTILITY AND ORNAMENT IN
BEST ELECTRO SILVERED PLATED WARE.

	Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns ..... from	8	0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs ..... „	10	0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns ..... „	18	0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns ..... „	12	0
Cruet Frames, Three, Four or Six Bottles ..... „	20	0
Claret Jugs, with Metal, Glass or Porcelain Body ..... „	20	0
Candlesticks, with straight or Tulip shades, per pair ..... „	25	0
Cake Baskets, in many ornamental designs ..... „	65	0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately ..... „	80	0
„ Trifiange, Three Compartments in one Dish ..... „	55	0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, Plated Ivory, or Pearl Handles ..... „	30	0
Egg Frames in various sizes and styles ..... „	18	0
Fish Carvers in cases, various patterns ..... „	85	0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, Pearl, Ivory or Plated Handles ..... „	10	0
Ice Pails, several descriptions ..... „	45	0
Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured ..... „	8	0
Inkstands, a great variety, suitable for Presentation ..... „	3	0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair ..... „	7	0
Muffineers, in cases or separately ..... „	6	0
Menu Stands, Shell, Crown, Bird and other patterns, per doz. ..... „	1	8
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately ..... „	25	0
Pickle Frames, Two Pure Cut Glass Bottles ..... „	29	0
Salvers in all sizes, Engraved or Embossed ..... „	12	0
Salt Cellars in set in cases or separately ..... „	16	0
Soda Water Stands, for 3 Bottles ..... „	18	0
Sardine Boxes to take original box ..... „	10	0
Tea and Coffee sets, in numerous patterns ..... „	150	0
Teapots in great variety of styles and sizes ..... „	6	8
Toast Racks ..... „	10	0
Trifket Stands, novel and choice patterns ..... „	12	0

SPOONS AND FORKS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

CUTLERY TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

DETAILED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK THE POPULAR COMEDY,

"CASTE."

Mr. Teesdale, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Tapping, Mr. Carlyon, Miss Agnes Birchenough, Miss Amy Crawford, Miss Madge Antoinette.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs.	32
Private Box to admit 4	„	16
Orchestra Stall	„	4
Stall	„	3
Pit	„	2
Back Seat	„	1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.

Stage Manager ..... Mr. H. R. TRESDALE.
Musical Director ..... Mr. A. J. LEVEE.

HAT AND HELMET DEPARTMENT.

Regulation Helmets.
Regulation Caps.
Hawke's Cork Helmets.
Ellwood's Felt Helmets.
Calcutta Pith Helmets.
Black Dress Hats.
Drab Felt Hats.
Round Top Felts.
Square Top Felts.
Cloth Travelling Caps.
Leather Hat Cases.
Japanned Hat Cases.

A Practical London Hatter in charge of this Department who can make any style to order or renovate hats damaged in travelling.

Illustrated price list sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & O'KELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. B. WHITE and BROS.' CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Sole Agents, 3, Church Lane.

23rd September, 1879.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10TH DEC. 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 97⅜ ; French Rentes ½ lower at 115¾ ; Enfaced Rupee Paper ¼ lower at 78½ for Fours and 85½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the open market rates of discount remained unaltered at 2 per cent. on 3 months and 2½ per cent. on 4 months bills.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are without change ; and in Seeds the only movements are in Calcutta Rapeseed, which is partially 6d. to 1s. per quarter lower. Copper is quoted £1 per ton ; Yellow Metal ½d. per lb. lower ; Silesian Spelter unchanged.

The Manchester Piece Goods market Reuter reports unchanged, and Friday's quotations for goods are all repeated, but 40's Mule Twist comes ¼d. per lb. higher at 11d. per lb.

Cotton in Liverpool continues firm, the day's sales being estimated again at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Mid. Orleans is quoted 1-16d. higher, but in Surats the only movement in spot prices is a decline of ¼d. in G. F. Ginned Dharwar ; although the London market closed strong with an advance of 1-16d. in Bengal, Westerns, and Tinnevelly. It is to New York, however, that attention is most directed at the moment, Liverpool being apparently guided more by the movements in America than any other influence at present. Yesterday's telegram quotes ready Mid. Uplands ¼ higher at 13 7-16 cents, but March shipment has receded from 14 to 13·98 cents per lb. With a discrepancy of 11-16 cent. per lb., which up to yesterday existed betwixt ready Cotton and Futures, it was perfectly evident that either the former must advance or the latter decline before long, and the tendency will still be, we think, to bring the two rates closer together. This may be effected by a further rise in ready, but looking to the influence the drop in Eastern Exchange is likely to exercise on Manchester, and the extensive rise which has already taken place, we should be inclined to favour a reaction in Futures as the more probable. The receipts at the ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1879	1878	1877
Tuesday's Receipts	35,000	29,000	35,000
Four days' "	114,000	113,000	107,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	2,463,000	2,055,000	1,735,000

The announcement which we published in our telegraphic column this morning, that it was reported the German Government would immediately resume sales of Silver, has evidently had considerable effect on the Silver market in London. Reuter still quotes 52¾d., but private advices, from what we can learn, call the market disorganised without reliable price. It is evident that a great deal of doubt exists as to the correctness of the report, and for some little time we must be prepared for a very unsettled feeling until something more definite is known. Here on the one side it is argued that the two facts of Germany having declined to be represented at a Silver Conference, and the message of the President of the United States to Congress, are strongly corroborative of the report ; on the other hand, the figures received from Home of late show that Germany requires the bulk of her stock of Silver for her own coinage ; and, moreover, it is to the last degree unlikely that she would spoil her own market by making such an announcement before hand. The rights of the question cannot long remain a secret, and a good deal of light will be thrown on the position by the rates obtained for Council drafts in London to-day. The general idea here seems to be that an average of 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee will be obtained, and if so we may take it as pretty certain that the report is at all events not absolutely trusted.

EXCHANGE this morning opened weak with a decline of 1-16d. all round, but the feeling was very unsettled, and in a short time a further fall of 1-16d. was established, from which there has been no alteration. Transactions have not been large, and both buyers and sellers have shown a disposition to await additional news from Home. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 3-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 8 5-16d.	"
Credits 3 " " ...	1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Documents 3 " " ...	1s. 8¼d.	"
Francs 3 " " ...	2·15¼	"

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet owing to the tenor of Home advices. Next to nothing in the shape of actual business has been done, and although rates are nominally unchanged, they must be regarded as quite nominal. Fours, Rs. 92½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½ to ½.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with very little doing. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 695. Colaba Land shares are Re. 30 higher. Press Companies unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving Mill shares the feeling, though quiet, is steady. Prices show an advance of Rs. 25 for Alliance, in Manockjee Petit. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares are Re. 5 higher.

COTTON is nominally Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy higher, but buyers have shown little disposition to go on at the advance, although at anything like previous rates a considerable business would have been practicable. Hinganghaut for December delivery has been bought at Rs. 256, full pressed, and contracts have been entered into to a considerable extent for half-pressed Dholleras, May delivery, at Rs. 225 per candy. Quotations are :—

Good Hinganghaut,	Dec. delivery...	Rs. 256	per candy.
"	Oomrawuttee	Feb.	"	240	"
"	Broach	March	"	252	"
"	Good Dholleras,	April	"	232	"

SEEDS.—Linseed continues firm at yesterday's rates ; Rapeseed dull and unchanged. Gingelly is in active request at rather firmer prices.

FREIGHTS are firm but not active. For Liverpool by steam ready rates are 40s. to 42s. 6d., and the S.S. Italia has been fixed for January loading, booking a small quantity at 40s. For Genoa and Marseilles we quote 40s. to 45s. and for Trieste and Venice 45s., payable here.

PIECE GOODS on the spot are still very firm with a fair business doing at if anything slightly higher rates ; but to arrive business is limited, the further fall in exchange preventing orders going through.

COALS are dull and tending downwards. The sale is reported to-day of a steamer cargo of Cardiff, December loading, at Rs. 19 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	740
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	695
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	560
National Bank of India.	87,320	250	212½	6 do	104

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)...	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.*	855
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s.	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s.	350
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400		15 p.	180

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Arbuthnot Press Co....	160	5,000	32,500	150 p.s.		900
Albert Kurrachee Co....	200	2,000	1,100	125 do		950
Alber Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	40		500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	33 p.s.		435
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25		470
Bezar Company (New)..	155	500	all	50 p.s.		440
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do		55
Kaiser-i-Hind Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do		36
Marwar Co.....	1,000	1,000	all	75 do		502xd.
Dokra Press Co.....	500	1,250	all	80 do		850
Dholler F. & G. Co....	500	500	all	18 do		150
Best India Press Co....	333	1,000	all	100 do		990
Fort Press Co	500	5,000	1,250	50 do		950
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	80 do		435
Motiwali Pres sand Ginning Co.....	125	400	all	80 do		285
Prince of W. Press	120	—	1,500	250 do		165
Sassoon's Press Co....	600	800	all	25 do		200
Ind Press Co	400	850	750	0 do		430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd.....	100	1,000	225	125 do		1,100 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	50½		500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	656	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.		502 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	320
Alliance Spinning & ... of Co	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,175
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	55
Bhowanygur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	25	740
Dawn S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	20	615
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	565
Dharmsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	do	315
Empress S. and W. Co...	700	500	all	do	400
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	25	795
Hin Indian S. & W. Co..	671	1,000	all	60	515
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	533
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	665
Khandesh Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	905
Ly. Manockjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	485
Madras Spining	800	1,250	all	do	325
Madras (Y. Spining ...	437	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,210
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	1,500	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,055
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p. s.	980
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	Nil	70
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	40 p. s.	660 xd.
Oriental.....	4,000	625	all	15	556
Prince of Wales Spinning	500	1,000	all	Nil	70
Rasoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	do	635
Soodarsbe Spinning ...	600	1,000	all	do	600
Do do. (Shares	500	1,000	all	do	190
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	740
Istoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

B. B. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21⅝	20 p. ct	305
Do New £20 shares....	..	£20	13	14 do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20	6⅝	7 do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	21	21 do	33
B. Baroda C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do New Shares. ..	..	£15	15	2 do	305

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH ship AROSHAY, 1,412 tons, Commander G. B. Willie, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE BRITISH ship GASHANIK, 1,283 tons, Commander J. Leslie, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with original cargo from New York to be carried into the same bottom.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's. STEAM SHIP KASHGAR, 1,515 tons, Commander E. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 15th November, via intermediate ports, with H. M's. China Mails, and the following passengers :—From Hongkong :—Mr. W. Webb, Mr. Mahomedbhoy, Mr. Mrallybhoy, Mr. Peer Mahomed Cader and Mr. E. W. R. Brett. From Galle—Three lascars and three firemen. The Kashgar brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai—1,752 packages tea, 12 packages silk, 1 package specie, 2 packages gold. From Yokohama—19 packages specie. From Hongkong—2 boxes specie, 5 packages gold leaves, 2 boxes silver coins, 12 packages sundries, 136 packages tea, 41 packages silk piece goods, 1,000 bags sugar, 368 packages sugarcandy, 4 packages umbrellas, 250 bottles quicksilver, 150 cases cassia, 1 box white copper, 81 cases glass bangles, 7 packages papers, 272 packages silk, 2 packages alum, 1 box false pearls, 1 case glass beads, 25 cases vermilion, 1 package fans, and 1 package aniseed oil. From Penang—15 packages specie. From Singapore—8 boxes sigars, 1 package tea, 39 packages nutmegs, 47 packages betel nuts, 1 package garrow wood, 49 packages attans, 67 packages benzoin, 15 packages tepioca, 16 cases mace, 377 packages coffee, and 260 bags sago. From Madras—2 packages sundries. From Galle—5 packages sundries.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Kashgar (s)	Baker.....	Shanghai, Nov 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
10	Hungaria(s).....	Dennich	Trieste.
	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Arosbay, Willie, for Elephant Point.
Ship Goshawk, Leslie, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Geelong, for China, &c.
Steamer Chind ara, for Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Kashgar, for Southampton, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Dec.	ARRIVALS.	
5	Socotra(s).....	Flower .....Singapore. Nov 19.
	Meinam (s)	Lequerre .....Point de Galle, Nov 28.
6	Pleiades (s).....	Lapage .....Liverpool, Nov 1.
	Hydaspes (s).....	Remoldson.....London, Oct 30.
	Bengal	Irving .....Liverpool, Aug 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 5.—Steamer Shahzada. Ships Mountaineer and Jumna.
Dec. 6.—Steamers Flamingo and Duke of Devonshire. Ships Dharwar, Achilles, and Loch Awe.

MADRAS.

Dec.	ARRIVALS.	
	.....	..... Bombay.
	Byculla (s)	..... Calcutta.
	Purulia (s)	..... Negapatam.
	Asia (s)	..... Rangoon.
	D. of Sutherland(s).	..... London.
8	D. of Devonshire(s).	..... Calcutta.

Dec.	DEPARTURES.	
7	Purulia(s).....	..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydall Hall s—50 cases copper sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 10 barrels ham, Crawford and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara s—129 boxes specie, (Rs 5,70,000) The Chartered M Bank ; 8 cases charcoal, Aspull Moumull ; 90 cases yellow metal sheets, and 50 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 216 boxes bar silver, (Rs 5,60,000) The Bank of Bombay ; 12 cases foolscap papers, Shioo Sahs and Co ; 5 cases varnish, 25 drums linseed oil, 1 cask paint, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co ; 10 cases cochineal, Kooberdass Khoobchund.

Singapore s—50 cases matches, Abdool Hoosein Tyebally ; 33 kegs, iron nails Noor Mahomed Bharmul ; 500 cases candles, Esoofally Sumeodin ; 38 cases colognewater, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—100 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cawasjee Oomrigur ; 200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeshir and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—67 bales wool, Lillubhur Topun ; 40 cases mangoe chutney, 40 cases curry powder, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4 bales wool, Moojee Jaitha and Co ; 600 bags wheat, Morarjee Hunmoo ; 75 bales wool, Jairam B-wjee ; 10 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 25 bales wool, Sheriff Durveh ; 300 bales cotton, Feel, Cassels and Co ; 5 bales skins R Juggonath ; 19 bales cotton, Jairam Bawjee, Nathoo Soondurjee ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Nuthoo ; 201 bales wool, Gooculdass Tooleidass ; 18 bales wool, Babodbhoy Bhoghbhoy ; 200 bags wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; John C Potter ; 3,460 bundles coir yarn, and 423 coils ropes, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—580 bags gingelly seed, William M Bell ; 350 cwts horns, Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—1,867 bags teaseed, Peal, Cassels and Co ; 25 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th December 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·899
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·5
Dew Point	59·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·567
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	83·0
Minimum do. do.	69·3
General Direction of Wind* ...N, E, ESE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	243

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 9.

Westropp, Lt-Col, By Pol Dept, on duty, from Sawantwari.

DEPARTURES.—December 8.

Baker, Lt Col, By R A, on duty, to Aden.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Dec. 4.)

Surgeon-Major Massy, Civil Surgeon, Murree, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Surgeon-Major Sir Rose, Medical charge of the Murree Depôt, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of that station, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgeon-Major Massy.

Surgeon Mashmate, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Edwardesabad.

Surgeon Haig, 4th Sikh Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Dera Ismail Khan, in addition to his other duties.

The Hon the Lieut-Governor is pleased to make the following permanent promotions.

Mr McCracken, from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Hastings, from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Lemarchand, from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Homan, from the 3rd Grade of the 2nd Class to the 4th Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superentendents of Police.

Mr Collins is appointed an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, in the 3rd Grade of the 2nd Class.

Mr Hastings, from the 3rd to the 2nd District Superintendent of Police, in the 3rd Grade of the 2nd Class.

The following substantive promotions are made, vice Captain Tucker, Assistant District Superintendents of Police, on special duty :—

Mr Christie, from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Ali-ud-din, from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Captain Nixon, to be a district Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade.

Mr Browne, from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Golloway, from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District superintendents of Police.

Mr Dunsford, from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Close, from the 3rd Grade of the 2nd Class to the 4th Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Lake to be an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, in the 3rd Grade of the 2nd Class, vice Mr Bean.

The following substantive promotions are made, vice Mr Christie, on special duty :—

Mr. Broome, from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Hunter, from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Reid, from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Collins, from the 3rd Grade of the 2nd Class to the 4th Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

The following substantive promotions are made, vice Mr. Brown, District Superintendent of Police, on special duty :—

Mr Smith, to be a District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade.

Mr Hastings, from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Rotton, from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of the first Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Rawlins, from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Lake, from the 3rd Grade of the 2nd Class to the 4th Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Major Newbery, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, is placed temporarily on special duty.

Morris, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, vice Major Newbery.

The services of Lieut Gaisford, 15th Punjab Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Civil Department, the date on which he assumed command of the Corps of Jessalkhis in the Khyber.

Punjab Government Gazette Notification, regarding retirement of, and cancellation of the leave previously granted to Mr. Dupuis, Excutive Engineer, is hereby cancelled, and he is on return from leave is posted to the Umballa Division.

Mr. Assistant Engineer, is temporarily posted to the Lahore Division.

Mr Scotland, Assistant Engineer, 2rd Grade, attached to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals, is relieved of his duties.

Mr Smithe, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, that officer has been relieved of his duties.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWITT.

Bombay, 10th December, 1879.

1. Vol. Wredden, B Company, is granted six months leave of absence from this date.

2. There will be no parade on Friday morning at the oval.

3. No. 1068 Vol. C. Doyle is taken on the strength from this date and posted to Letter E. Company.

4. The Regiment will parade under the Commanding officer at 4-45 P. M. at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 13th instant, all members are requested to endeavour to attend—Serge clothing, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon..... 13th, 3h. 55·4m., P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Dec. Th. 11	.....	6 25	5 22	8 36 m 10 8 m	3 3 m 3 11 a
Fri. 12	.....	6 25	5 22	9 25 m 10 52 a	3 59 m 4 3 a
Sat. 13	.....	6 26	5 22	10 27 m 11 39 a	4 50 m 4 53 a
Sun. 14	3rd Sunday in Advent.	6 27	5 23	11 19 m	5 38 m
Mon. 15	St. Lucia.	6 27	5 23	..... 0 22 m	5 41 a 6 22 m
Tues. 16	.....	6 28	5 24	0 13 a 1 8 m	6 31 a 7 17 m
Wed. 17	1st Winter Ember Day.	6 28	5 24	1 7 a 1 50 m	7 17 a 8 4 m
				1 57 a	8 5 a

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES, 1879-80.

THE second of these Lectures will be delivered in the University Library THIS DAY at 5 P.M.

SUBJECT.—ENGLISH VIEWED IN CONNEXION WITH ANGLO-SAXON AND ITS OTHER SOURCES.

LECTURER.—PROFESSOR SELBY.

The Lectures are open to the public.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 11th December 1879.

MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, now staying at the "Railway Terminus" Hotel, Rampart Row, being convalescent, has OPENED his DRAWING ROOM for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS for a fortnight only, after which he will not receive any one Professionally.
December 9, 1879.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE ORDER FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKE—HONEYMAN—December 10th, at Ambroli Mission Church, Bombay, by the Rev. Robert Jeffrey, of the Free (Erskine) Church, the Rev. Buchanan Blake, M. A., B. D., of the Free Church Mission, Bombay, to Frances Margaret Seton, eldest daughter of Michael Honeyman, Esq., Glasgow.

DOUGLAS—MACKENZIE—December 10th, at Ambroli Mission Church, Bombay, by the Rev. D. Mackichan, the Rev. John Douglas, M. A., Free Church Mission, Nagpore, to Jeannie Mackenzie, 7th daughter of the late Donald Mackenzie, Esq., Tain, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULL—November 27th, at No 11, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of W. Bull, of a son.

FULTON—November 27th, at Dugshai, the wife of W Fulton, Esq, 60th Regiment, of a son.

GWITHER—November 29th, at Bishop's College, Seebpore, the wife of [illegible], of a son.

MARRIOTT—November 28th, at Umballa, the wife of Major Marriott, the Cashmere, of a son.

WATSON—December 8th, at No 1, Hare Street, Calcutta, the wife of Thomas Watson, of a son.

WILCOATE—December 1, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Captain Wingate, Executive Engineer, Millitary Works, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LEIGH—MAXWELL—December 1, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev J Stephenson, Lieut Leigh, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, to Annie, E Maxwell, daughter of the late Williams B Maxwell, 95th Regiment.

DEATH.

JOLLY—November 29th, at Bareilly, at the residence of his nephew, Mr William Jolly, aged 74.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1879.

INDEPENDENCE of speech has become so rare a quality in these days, that, although a good many prudent people will shake their heads over Mr. Bryce's lively and amusing personal attack on the Finance Minister and Sir Richard Temple, we cannot, for our own part, regret the interesting diversion this intervention made in the otherwise tame proceedings at Tuesday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. Sir Richard Temple has had so many compliments paid him lately that it is perhaps for his good to have some one to remind him that he is mortal, to ridicule his tremendous show of energy as deliberate idling in the jungle while the real business of governing this Presidency is left to be attended to by others, and to taunt him with making loud professions of a virtuous desire to cut down expenditure and at the same time filling up unnecessarily at a cost of Rs. 3,750 a month a vacancy in the High Court in order to oblige a personal friend in the Bombay Civil Service. Sir Richard is a perfect master himself of the Irish barrister's art of dealing with a jury—" First, he butthers them " up, and then he slithers them down"—and he has gone in so consistently for buttering up everybody in Bombay that his example has become contagious, and now, with hardly an exception, everybody butters him. It will, therefore, be quite a novel experience for him to read the candid opinion Mr. Bryce has formed of his character and actions. The sensation will be like what one experiences on being suddenly soused with cold water after passing through the luxurious stages of a Turkish bath, and we hope the effect on His Excellency's constitution will not be less wholesome. To charge Sir Richard Temple with selfishness, timidity, and a love of jobbery, was perhaps hardly pertinent to the question at issue ; for although retrenchments in the public service have not been carried out in a satisfactory way, and never can be in a country in which the officials who hold the shears have naturally a tender feeling of sympathy with the victims who are to be clipped, the Government of India has expressly acknowledged that, whatever savings may be effected by reductions in the public service, it nevertheless cannot do without the revenue yielded by the Licence Tax. It was, therefore, strictly speaking, beside the question, at a meeting called to discuss the principle of the new Licence Tax Bill, to hurl anathemas at the Government for its want of sincerity in the direction of cutting down expenditure, though of course this is a matter of public interest which might be usefully discussed at another meeting of the Chamber called for that special purpose.

We may, perhaps, be allowed to express a hope that at the adjourned meeting of the Chamber, to be held this afternoon, such a mode of procedure will be adopted as may give members the opportunity of objecting to certain portions of either memorial, instead of adopting one or the other in block. On Tuesday the partisans of Mr. Mowat's memorial complained of having been taken by surprise because Mr. Kittredge's memorial was not put in their hands till they came to the meeting, while Mr. Kittredge and his friends retorted that they had not seen the second edition of Mr. Mowat's memorial still it was published in the morning papers. This irregularity of procedure, so inconsistent with the usual practice of the Chamber, may be in some measure ascribed to the action of the Government in leaving the public so little time for the discussion of the new Licence Tax Bill ; but the effect at any rate has been unfortunate, for neither one memorial nor the other is altogether satisfactory, both being disfigured here and there by crudeness of thought and carelessness of expression. On the whole, we prefer the Kittredge memorial, because it has the merit of asking boldly for an income tax ; but we cannot admire the audacity of Mr. Kittredge in laying down as irrefutable a series of propositions about the nature of the Indian Land Tax, and the shares borne by the commercial and agricultural classes respectively in the taxation of the country, which are all not only open to doubt but opposed to opinions founded not on mere theory but on wide experience of the actual condition of India. Mr. Kittredge must have a very short memory when he finds fault, in his memorial, with Sir John Strachey for asserting that " the com- " mercial and trading classes pay scarcely any- " thing towards the expenses of the State." This assertion, says Mr. Kittredge, in that summary fashion in which he disposes of all objections to his own views, " is quite erroneous." Now, a precisely similar sentiment to that enunciated by Sir John Strachey was included two years ago in a petition to Parliament adopted at a public meeting in Bombay of which Mr. Kittredge had been one of the most ardent promoters and at which he was the most impassioned and effective speaker. The gist of that petition was, that the trading and commercial classes of Bombay confessed they were insufficiently taxed in comparison with the agricultural class, and that they did not object to having a direct tax levied on themselves, but thought it ought also to be imposed on the official and professional classes. How, then, can Mr. Kittredge now, with any consistency invite the Chamber of Commerce to demand that the agricultural class also shall be brought under the yoke of the Income Tax ? He appears, in the interval, to have been studying Mill's Political Economy, for both he and Mr. Bryce marched down to the Chamber on Tuesday with copies of that immortal work under their arms, and read out the stock quotations about rent with an innocent air of triumph, as if these oracular utterances settled the whole question. But where have Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Bryce been living all these years, not to know that the correctness of Mr. Mill's assumption as to the Indian Land Tax being nothing but rent must by no means be taken for granted ? Even philosophers have their weaknesses, and the bias derived by Mr. Mill from his training in the India Office is distinctly visible in his observations on the land-tax. Mr. Kittredge sneers at the Finance Minister for his ignorance of political economy, but Sir John Strachey would not be the clever man both friends and enemies take him to be if he could not easily better the instruction given him by such a teacher. Indeed, we can imagine with what a smile of contempt he will read the stale rubbish of quotations collected to show him that the Indian Land Tax is not a tax on the cultivators of the soil, and how he will ask with surprise if this is the latest outcome of the political wisdom of Bombay merchants. For it passes one's comprehension how any sane man, in face of the report of the Deccan Ryots Commission which proved how in many cases the exaction of the State demand leaves the cultivator with only a bare subsistence, and in face of the depressed condition of Indian agriculture and the notoriously impoverished condition of the peasantry in all parts of India with the exception of the favoured province of Bengal, can come forward and seriously propose to complete the work which a succession of years of famine has left unfinished by compelling the occupiers of land to pay an income tax as well as a land tax.

Even if it were undeniably the case, and for the sake of argument let us admit it to be so, that " the Land Tax is of the nature not of a tax, " but of a rent for the use of the land," the following proposition which Mr. Kittredge attempts to deduce from this one, that the commercial classes can claim to have the land revenue expended for their benefit, and applied as it is now in relief of general taxation, is in our judgment quite unsound. For what is Rent but a surplus fund designed by Nature to supply the landlord with the income of always replenishing the earth ? But where, as in India, the State is the landlord, the evils of absenteeism on a gigantic scale are inflicted on the land. The State in this country takes twenty millions a year from its tenants, and out of that sum, amounting in reality to about one-half of its whole revenue, it is no exaggeration to say that it does not give back one rupee to the soil in the shape of permanent improvements. It neither drains, nor fences, nor plants, nor builds, nor sinks wells, nor makes roads, canals, or railways, nor introduces new fertilizing agents, nor tries experiments with improved machinery, at its own expense, as any intelligent and liberal landlord would do. Every public work undertaken by the State is constructed with borrowed money, and has to be paid for by fresh cesses, tolls, and other benevolences taken from the ryots in addition to the land tax ; so that all the efforts now being made to atone for past errors and prevent the utter exhaustion of the soil by replanting forests, extending irrigation, and opening communications with distant markets, are costly and burdensome to tenants who had a right to expect that something should be done for them at the expense of the Government in return for the rent they paid. Meanwhile, what becomes of the land revenue ? It is spent in the maintenance of the army, the navy, and the police, and in providing in a thousand ways for the protection and comfort of traders and professional men whose incomes have except for a few years remained untaxed, and whose only contribution to the treasury of the State is a share of those indirect taxes, such as the salt, excise, and cotton duties, which are paid in much larger proportion by the agricultural peasantry, who pay heavy direct taxes also. We submit these considerations to the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in the hope that they may carry some weight in to-day's discussion, and help to save the Chamber from committing itself to the support of theories as to the real incidence of taxation in this country which would discredit its well-earned character for intelligence and love of fair play.

LORD LYTTON has been at great pains lately to advertise the merits of that one horse affair, the narrow gauge Western Rajputana Railway. In his reply to the address presented to him at Delhi, he spoke of this line as reducing by 350 miles the distance between that city and the seaport of Bombay, and in his speech at Jeypur he congratulated the Maharaja on having helped the Government of India to construct this magnificent highway of commerce. A simple exercise in arithmetic would, however, convince the Viceroy that the apparent saving of distance between Bombay and Delhi by the new line is a pure delusion. Thus, the distance from Bombay to Delhi by the G. I. P. and East India railways is 1,235 miles, and the time occupied on the journey is 57 hours, giving an average speed of nearly 22 miles an hour. On the other route, through Rajputana, we have, first of all, a distance of 306 miles to Ahmedabad, which the mail train runs over in 15 hours, or at the r

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, DEC. 10, 5 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 83-16d., received 75 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52¾d. per ounce, weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 78⅜; Four-and-a-half ditto, 85½.

PARADE OF THE KABUL FIELD FORCE:—EXPEDITIONS INTO KOHISTAN AND THE LOGAR VALLEY.

KABUL, DEC. 9.

A grand parade of the Kabul Field Force was held yesterday. Sir Michael Kennedy, Director General of Transports, and General Bright, Commanding the Khyber Column, were present. Immediately afterwards a Brigade under General Macpherson, V. C., consisting of the 67th Foot, 5th Goorkhas, and 3rd Sikhs, started in the Kohistan direction in consequence of reports of the gathering of men of the Kohistan tribe having been received. No. 1 Mountain Battery and four guns of the Royal Horse Artillery accompanied the Brigade.

This morning No. 2 Mountain Battery and above 1,000 men under General Baker started for Zahidabad to punish the unprovoked murder of two Commissariat gomashtas who were out there purchasing supplies. Probably a village or two will be burnt.

The nights are again becoming bitterly cold, half an inch or more of ice forming every night. During the day the climate is perfection.

Only fuel and fodder are now required to complete the supplies.

Large supplies of warm clothing have just been received and distributed.

The month's pay of the 5th Goorkhas, which, together with the bodies of the Subadar Major and Havildars, was buried beneath the walls of the magazine on its ex. plosion, has been recovered to the last rupee, but sixty-seven thousand rounds of their reserve ammunition is still missing. Four hundred and fifty tons of powder is at present being destroyed in the Bala Hissar.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS TO FOUR MEN OF THE 72ND HIGHLANDERS

KABUL, DEC. 8.

A parade of all the available troops in the garrison was held to-day for the purpose of presenting medals to four men of the 72nd Highlanders for distinguished conduct at Spingawai Kotal last December. Their names are Sergeant Instructors Salmond, Cox, Mcilveen and Private Bonar. Five thousand troops paraded and marched past after the presentation of the medals.

The tribal gatherings on the Ghasni road and in the Logar Valley have prevented supplies coming into the Sherpur cantonment. A combined movement will be made to scatter the tribes. General Macpherson is now moving out with six companies each of the 67th Foot, 3rd Sikhs, seven companies of the 5th Goorkha, four guns each of the Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, a squadron of the 9th Lancers, and two squadrons of the 14th Bengal Lancers. To morrow General Baker takes the Brigade out *via* Charasiab and the Logar Valley, and Colonel Jenkins from the Khyber side moves a force of Guides up to Butkhak, in case reinforcements should be needed here. Mahomed Jan is said to be with a band assembled near Argandeb.

ARRIVAL OF THE EX-AMIR OF KABUL AT JAMRUD.

PESHAWUR, DEC. 8

The ex-Amir of Kabul, Yakub Khan, arrived at Jamrud this evening, under a guard of the 17th Bengal Cavalry. He has been accommodated in the barracks near the Church under a European guard. He will probably leave to-morrow down country. His destination is said to be somewhere in the North-West.

RESTRICTIONS ON TELEGRAMS.

PESHAWUR, DEC. 8.

Restrictions have b een imposed on the transmission of telegrams from minor offices between Peshawur and Kabul.

ALLAHABAD RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

THE HIGOVER STAKES.

Rs. 200 added. A Steeplechase for all Ponies, 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 11st.; 2lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Country-breds, when running against Arabs, allowed 7lbs.; against Walers, 14lbs.; Arabs against Walers allowed 7lbs. Distance about 1½ miles. A Sweepstake of Rs. 20 for all Ponies declared to start.

Hawk	1
Sally	2
Goffy	3

Freeranger refused. Time, 4 minutes 13 seconds.

THE ALLAHABAD STEEPLECHASE.

Rs. 400 added. A Steeplechase for all Horses. C. T. C. weight for age and class raised 2st. Distance about 3 miles. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 40 for all Horses declared to start.

Politician	1
Telegram	2

Nardoo fell; Hector refused. Won by a neck; time, 6 minutes 15 seconds.

THE POLO STAKES.

Rs. 100 added. A Handicap for all *bona fide* Polo Ponies. (Certificates from Secretaries of recognised Polo Clubs required from out-stations). A Sweepstakes of Rs. 10 each. Distance ½ mile.

Daintily	1
Nancy Lee	2
Rat	3

Eleven ran. Pomponius Ego, when leading, ran into an enclosure. Time, 29½ seconds.

THE ASIATIC STAKES.

Rs. 400 added. For Maiden Arabs and Country-breds. Weight for age and class. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Distance 1½ miles. Entrance and Sweepstakes as for Allahabad Steeplechase.

Dhaman walked over.

FREE HANDICAP.

Wabdan	1
Salisbury	2
Jowaki	3

Seven ran; time, 1 minute 25½ seconds.

AMATEUR STAKES.

Miani	1
Assyrian	2
Faithful	3
Budmash (late Post)	4

The racing was splendid throughout; the attendance was good; and the lotteries, which were large, were freely taken advantage of.

A match for Rs. 1,000, to take place this evening, has been arranged between Pomponious Ego and Daintily.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

In a speech made by Lord Salisbury (Minister for Foreign Affairs) at Watford yesterday, His Lordship praised the manner in which the Afghan war had been conducted, and referred especially to General Sir F. Roberts whom he described as "our great hero."

RECEPTION AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

Her Majesty the Queen has received at Windsor Castle those who have lately received the Order of the Bath, and has decorated those officers and men distinguished for their services in the Afghan and Zulu wars.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

MADRID, DEC. 9.

The Spanish Ministry has resigned in consequence of the determination of the Cabinet to abolish slavery and introduce other reforms in Cuba. A new Ministry has been formed by Senor Canovas del Castillo.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Cathay, with the outward English Mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at four o'clock this afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall passed the Canal for Bombay at 10 a. m. yesterday.

ADEN, DEC. 9.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. Vorwaerts, Captain G. Marussig, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	5 9-16

The Manchester market has been unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½
8½ lbs. do	7-1½
40's Mule Twist	9-1½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ do. do.	85½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115¾
Bar Silver	52⅜

Arrival—Euphrates.
Departure—Cicero.

We learn that Government took over charge yesterday of the foreshore properties of the New Colaba and the Masagon Companies.

We regret to learn that Mr. Justice Green had a paralytic seizure on Tuesday night and remained up to yesterday evening in an unconscious and critical condition.

Bombay is not to lose the Euryalus just yet, the instructions given to the Admiral to proceed to Calcutta having been countermanded, and the departure of the flagship indefinitely postponed. The Vulture sails from Bombay for the Persian Gulf next week.

Satisfactory progress has been made lately with the clearing away of the rock in the channel of approach to the Prince's Dock; and it is now probable that the formal opening of the Dock will take place on New Year's Day.

A charge of defamation brought by Mr. Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tatta against Mr. C. E. Kane, general manager, and Mr. H. Curwen, editor of the *Times of India* newspaper, was called on for hearing before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court yesterday, when Mr. Perozshah Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) for the defendants. Mr. Payne was allowed, before the proceedings commenced, to explain that Mr. Curwen had no idea whatever that the publication of the lines headed "the Heathen Parsee" (in the *Times of India* of 22nd ult.) would give offence to any person, and that he had no knowledge of any Parsee gentleman studying at Cambridge University. With the exception of the words "Passee" for "Parsee" and "Tom Crib" for "Cribjee" the lines had been published in the *Indian Statesman* (a defunct Bombay daily newspaper) of the 16th March, 1873. They were a parody of the "Heathen Chinee," published some years ago by Bret Harte, the American humourist; and had first appeared in *Light Blue*, a publication got up by the students at Cambridge for light articles, long before Mr. Tatta went to Cambridge. He was anxious to learn the name of the person who furnished the lines; but he was quite mistaken (Mr. Payne said) in supposing that the publication was the outcome of malice. Mr. Perozshah argued that the only course for gentlemen in the position of the defendants—seeing that the statements in the libel were undoubtedly of a libellous character—would be to make a full and unqualified apology for the imputations, however unwittingly cast upon the complainant. The head note, stating "we have received the following true history of a lamentable occurrence from Cambridge," was really of an offensive character for those words were not given in the Cambridge publication, and the person who sent the lines to the defendants had turned them to his own purpose by changing the word "Passee" into "Parsee." In refusing to make an apology, the defendants would be placing themselves in the position of the libeller and transferring his responsibility to themselves. If the libel was contained in a parody or verse instead of plain, simple prose, it would be no less a libel; and an unqualified apology (it was argued) was due from the defendants, even though they were unwitting instruments in the publication of the libel. Mr. Payne said he saw no reason to advise his clients to make an unqualified apology, as the complainant's counsel wished, and place themselves in a position of "penitent humility" for the publication of a parody which, they believed, applied to nobody in particular; but he would say for them that they regretted exceedingly that the lines were supposed to be applicable to Mr. Tatta, and that they should have hurt the feelings of himself and some over-sensitive friends. Before the case for the prosecution was entered upon, the magistrate threw oil upon troubled waters by remarking that, from what he had heard on both sides, he had some hope that the parties would meet halfway and come to an amicable settlement. His Worship's suggestion was acted upon, and a short consultation resulted in an amicable settlement. The name of the gentleman who sent the lines for publication, and who, it was stated, was not in Bombay, was privately given to the complainant's counsel; and the charge was withdrawn on the defendants agreeing to publish the following statement in their journal:—"We are happy to say that there is no foundation for the head note or the lines headed the 'Heathen Parsee' published in our issue of the 22nd ult., so far as they purport to relate a true history of a lamentable occurrence at Cambridge, and so far we are glad to withdraw them."

Sir Barrow H. Ellis pays the following graceful tribute to the memory of the late Rao Bahadur Sambhupraasad Laxmilal in a letter to a friend of the deceased:—"I was exceedingly sorry to hear the news communicated in yours of the 18th ultimo. I had a great regard for poor Sambhupraasad, and his death is a great loss to the public service. I had hoped that he might for many years have continued his most useful career, and have been spared to go on giving Government the benefit of his very sagacious advice. I know of no one from whom I would more readily have sought an opinion on difficult matters of administration, and I have still a lively recollection of the great value of his assistance to me when he was Daftardar of the Northern Division. I am very sorry for his death. He cannot easily be replaced." Sir Barrow Ellis was formerly a member of the Bombay Executive Council, and then of the Supreme Council of India, and is now a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. Adye, of the 14th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Cureton, Commanding Oudh Division.

Three of the chief political prisoners, Waseri, Yahya Khan, and Zakaria Khan, left Kabul for India on the 7th inst. Lieut. Ramsey goes as political officer in charge.

The summary of the reports on the weather and crops in the North-West Provinces and Oude for the week ended the 3rd of December says:—"Weather cold, but seasonable in other respects. Prospects good. Health improving, and fever abating."

The Englishman is informed that the Government of India have done what was possible to secure that the Sanitary Primer shall really be taught in lower schools. The resolution circulating the Primer said that is should be conveyed form one of the subjects of examination for all Government scholarships below the entrance (University) standard. All Government and aided lower schools try to make their pupils win Government scholarships; so they are certain to teach any subject that is prescribed for the Government scholarship examination. In this way it is pretty certain that all little boys and girls at Government and aided schools will be taught the Sanitary Primer: and this certainty is attained without extra expense to the public treasury.

The Loochoo question appears to have temporarily lost its menacing appearance, the *Japan Herald* thinks. Considerable light has been thrown upon the subject by the publication in the letters of the *New York Herald's* special correspondent of the exact views and statements of the two contending powers. Considering the secrecy with which the Japanese Government strive to envelope all their movements, it is shrewdly suspected that the publication of these documents was the reverse of pleasing to them.

A correspondent informs the Calcutta papers that the idea of raising a fund for the benefit of the sick, wounded, and widows, of the Afghan war, which was lately started with such success by the Behar Landholders' Association, originated with Mr. Gibbon, the manager of the Estates of the Maharaja of Bettia.

The Lahore paper is informed that the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed Khan, C. S. I., has prepared the draft of a bill which he is about to introduce in Council, the object of which is to enable Mahomedan gentlemen to place the whole or any part of their estates in the charge of Government under the name of *Wagf* or trusteeship, in their lifetime, with a view of securing the property against the effects of the extravagance of reckless heirs. We understand the action of Syed Ahmed Khan is in accordance with the strongly expressed wishes of most of the Mahomedan associations in India, and has the support of all the most distinguished members of the Mahomedan community.

The Englishman suggests that the coal fields in the Punjab, for working which Reuter not long ago informed us that a company had been formed in London, are probably those in Rewah, where an officer of the Geological Survey is at present employed in surveying. Should his report as to the quantity and accessibility of the Rewah coal be favourable, every facility will be given by the State to the opening up of the coal field. The quality of the coal has already been pronounced equal, if not superior, to any produced in India.

The Japan tea exhibition has been closed and an exhibition of silk will shortly be opened in its stead.

A dispute has arisen between the native import merchants at Japan and the Chinese compradores of the foreign houses, the latter having hitherto been allowed as a perquisite the iron hoops of the bales of shirtings and yarns, to which claim the Japanese new object.

One curious effect of the Viceregal visit to Jeypur is reported. It occurred at the season for the pilgrimage to Pookur. This year the pilgrimage has not taken place to any large extent. It is evident, therefore, that the people prefer the fun of a great spectacle to the worry of a great *poojah*.

The visitation of cholera to Japan may now be considered as over. The number of cases has amounted to 154,707, and the number of deaths to 88,422.

The *Straits Times* says that during the week Moar has been the only subject for local political discussion or comment. The latest news announces that "Johore is fighting its own battle over the country." The friends of His Highness of Johore, unable longer to conceal the fact of the disaffection, calmly assert that its importance is exaggerated, and that a few policemen will quickly quell the disturbance. Of course the Government accepts in a confident manner any assurance hailing from Johor, but, meanwhile, the ugly fact is prominent that the Moar people have risen in arms to forcibly protest against the right of any nation to thrust upon them a ruler not of their liking or choice, especially when the rightful heir is not unacceptable. The Moarites may be dubbed very foolish for so conservative a display of feeling, but if similar tactics were pursued by Great Powers with reference to many small European States, we doubt much if a similar result would not take place.

The Japanese paper states that the difficulties between Japan and China are supposed to have been arranged, and that no Japanese army need yet be called upon to invade China or seize Pekin. The native papers repeat a rumour that China has lately addressed a despatch to the Japanese Government informing them that, after all, the Loochoan affair is too trivial a matter to be the cause of so much correspondence, and that they will henceforth drop the subject. We are still unable to confirm this rumour, although it is one which we trust will prove to be well founded. But an important item of news has reached us from China, which, we believe, can be relied upon as correct and which may yet prove to be the origin of the reports circulated by the native papers in Tokio. It is to the effect that the conservative or anti-foreign officials in China have complained to the Throne of the action of Li Hun Chang in submitting the question to General Grant, and that Li, annoyed at this interference, has declared his intention to wash his hands of the whole matter and take no further share in the discussion.

The Economist calculates that the probable importation of wheat and flour into England during the current year will cost the country not less than £46,000,000, which is about £16,000,000 in excess of the average cost.

The first hard frost in London occurred on the 14th November, when the thermometer in the air fell to eight degrees below freezing point.

An Arab despatched by the Sultan of Zanzibar to examine a portion of the course of the Lufigi River has, it is stated, received news of Mr. Thomson, who succeeded Mr. Keith Johnston in the command of the East African expedition. He had had some difficulties, having been attacked by Maviti, or Zulus, but by a judicious display of firmness had got over the danger without loss of any kind. He was reported to have passed through the Mhenge country in safety, and had reached Ubena, an Irish country, where Mr. Johnston was informed, "cattle are as numerous as the blades of grass." This region lies immediately east of the Konde Mountains at the head of Lake Nyassa, and it is therefore hoped that Mr. Thomson has been successful in accomplishing the first portion of his task.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The adjourned general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for the discussion of the Factory Act for India and the new Licence Tax, was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Rooms of the Chamber, Rampart Row. The Hon'ble M. Mowat occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. Coroforth (Aldridge, Salmon and Co.), J. Dickson (Bates and Co.), Russell (Benn, Ashley and Co.), Wilson (Finlay, Muir and Co.), Forbes (C. H. B. Forbes and Co.), Thorburn (Sir Charles Forbes and Co.), Sorabjee (Framjee, Sands and Co.), Fiedler (Goodhue and Co.), Bowman and Drum (Graham and Co.), Greaves (Greaves, Cotton and Co.), Forrest (Killick, Nixon and Co.), Comber (Lyon and Co.), C. Macdonald (Macdonald and Co.), Roberts (Owen and Okell), C. Poole (Peel, Cassels and Co.), Carjell (Punnett and Co.), Bryce (Wallace and Co.), Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Sir A. Rogerson, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Slight (Bank of Bombay), Jones (Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China), Barnett (G. I. P. Railway), Baker (National Bank of India), Hector (New Colaba Co.), Cairns (Oriental Bank Corporation), and Grondona (Rubattino S. N. Co.). Amongst those present who were not members of the Chamber were Messrs. J. M. Maclean, Martin Wood, Glover, Gouldass Jugmohundass and a few others.

THE NEW LICENCE TAX.

The Chairman—The first business for our consideration is the memorial to the Viceroy with regard to the new Licence Tax Bill. You are aware that at the meeting held on Friday last, I proposed the adoption of a memorial which was circulated that morning, following additional words being added after Rs. 10,000 per annum: "or such other sum as your Excellency may deem expedient." The memorial in that form was seconded by Mr. Graham, and the the further consideration of the subject left until to-day. In the interim the committee had received a letter from the collector in which he enacts that the collector is to determine the class into which the income of each person falls. That is the collector's to say how much you, or I, or any one else, makes and we cannot complain or appeal against the decision unless we first pay half the amount. Now, gentlemen, I do not know in the case of the Bank of Bombay meeting, the report is always laid before the meeting and proposed by the chairman.

Mr. Bryce—Companies are very different. The chairman never proposes a motion in public meeting.

Mr. Kittredge—Mr. Chairman, I regret very much that the amendment, or rather the memorial in the shape of an amendment, of which I gave notice, was not distributed to the members of the Chamber in time for them to become acquainted with it before the meeting. It is not wholly the fault of persons in Bombay, although I was in hopes, as I sent it to the Chamber yesterday, that it might have got round to you sooner, but it is in a measure the fault of the Government in bringing in legislation at such a late hour. I think we cannot too strongly protest against the action of Government in giving so short a time for the consideration of a measure of this kind, which provides for new and special taxation. Now, in his speech in introducing this bill, Sir John Strachey, speaking of the old Bill, said:—"Experience has been gained;" "it has become clear that it (the tax) descends too low;" "the tax has undoubtedly been unpopular;" "it is impossible to doubt that there has often been reason for the numerous complaints which have been made;" "the Government have *never* concealed from itself that there are practical inconveniences as well as political evils in not bringing the wealthier portion of the professional and salaried classes under the taxation which has been placed on traders." "Experience has shown that it is not politically wise or financially worth while to collect from a great multitude of people fees so small as those which are imposed on the smaller incomes by the present licence tax." That, gentlemen, was said in November last. Why could it not have been known in October, or in September? In fact, the Government wait until they are almost at the end of the year before they introduce the Bill; so late, indeed, that those in Bombay which is in point of communication, one of the nearest points to the Supreme Government, we do not have the Bill published till the 27th November, and yet the Bill must, we are told, become law on the 1st of January, and as it must be considered and passed before the holidays, even here we have only three weeks for considering and reporting upon it. How then can any useful expression of opinion be gathered from the more distant portions of the country? I think that the memorial, which was originally proposed to you, fails in not making the very strongest kind of protest against this hurried and hasty legislation. Now, gentlemen, in most of the questions which come before us there are two sides. It is generally a question of policy and argument on both sides, but this is not a question of policy or argument. It is a question of clear right on one side, and bare wrong on the other. We have a Bill which is supposed to equalise taxation; to give an equality of taxation, in the place of inequality, and yet as one of the first points which I refer to, we have a large class of property owners not taxed at all. Men who have invested their money in the funds; men who have invested their money in the land, and some of them here in Bombay, receiving as much as a lakh of rupees a year from such investments, pay nothing, whereas the poor shopkeeper, who makes Rs. 20 a month, is taxed 1½ per cent.; then Government servants who come out here under an agreement, and who have to suffer inconvenience by loss of exchange are to be taxed 1½ per cent., whilst the property and fund holders are taxed nothing. Now, gentlemen, it appears to me there is no excuse for this, because not only does political economy lay down that property owners are to be taxed, but political economists occupy pages in proving that they ought not to bear the whole burden of the country. And also it is that they ought to bear something—their full share—that arguments have to be brought forward to prove that they, having the largest share in the country, should not pay the full taxation of the country. Now, I acknowledge that there are certain taxes which fall upon property owners in the country, such as road cesses, and contributions to local funds, and it is right in such cases, that certain exemptions should be made, but this is easily done. They were made under the old Income Tax of 1860, and I contend there is no reason at all why the property owners should not be brought into this taxation. The next point to which I would call your attention, is that in which traders are made liable if they make Rs. 250 per year, while persons receiving salaries are not taxed unless they receive Rs. 1,200 per year. That is, gentlemen, that a man with an uncertain income of Rs. 250 a year is liable to taxation, but that a man with a certain income, unassured income, and one in many cases supplemented by allowances, is not to be taxed until he receives Rs. 1,200 a year. Is that right, fair, or just? Here, again, political economy comes in, and distinctly lays down that a man in trade, that a man who depends for his livelihood upon profits in business, is entitled to exemptions, as are those who have their fixed salaries. Let me read you one passage from Mill. He says, speaking of the net profits of persons in business, "The surplus beyond interest depends on the life of the individual and even on his continuance in business, and is entitled to the full amount of exemption allowed to terminable incomes. *It has also, I conceive, a just claim to a further amount of exemption in consideration of its precariousness.* An income which some not unusual accidents may reduce to nothing, or to anything, or into a loss is not the same thing to the feelings of the possessor as a permanent income of 1,000*l.* a year even though on an average of years it may yield 1,000*l.* a year." There it is distinctly laid down by one of the most eminent authorities on political economy, that persons in business, in consequence of the uncertain and precarious nature of their calling, are entitled to exemptions. There are many pages on taxing salaries, but I do not find one word as to their being entitled to special exemptions' Our legislators in their ignorance of political economy say that a man earning Rs. 250 shall pay taxes, while one who has a certain assured salary, need not pay taxes until he makes Rs. 1,200. The next point to which I would call your attention is the clause by which salaried persons are charged at 1½ per cent., while the schedule fixes rates on incomes from business ranging from one and a half to two per cent. That both classes can be brought under one rate is seen from the two previous Licence Acts; under that of 1867 all persons came under the schedule, under that of 1868 the rates on salaries was fixed at one per cent. and the average of the rates in the schedule was a fair one per cent. The present provision is, therefore, a matter of injustice or of ignorance; and, gentlemen, in spite of their profession of a desire to restore equality, are purposely unjust, or there is not sufficient knowledge of one of the "three rupees" to make an average rate of one and a half per cent. This difference is not necessary, and if not necessary is not right. In the statement of objects and reasons in connection with the bill appears the following:—"The rate of the tax on these classes will be 1½ per cent. and in practice this will on the average fall on all classes at the same rate." What the words "in practice" mean when opposed to an actual average, as shown by the figures of 1½ per cent. I don't know; but the only conclusion is, if they meant to be fair that our legislators were unable, through ignorance of arithmetic, to make an average of 1½ per cent. The next point is the provision under which employés are bound to pay to their employers, or rather the employer is bound to deduct from the pay of the employés the amount of the tax and pay it over to Government at the end of every three months. The Government has laid down that if, in the meantime the employer, who, acting under the orders of Government, has taken the tax out of the employé's salary, should become insolvent, the employé shall pay the amount of the tax over again to the Government. That is to say, Government appoint their own agent, and say "you shall collect from this man, this tax and pay it over to us," but if this man, the Government's own agent, fails they can claim the money from the employés a second time. Is there any question of that being wrong? It is certainly one of the most monstrous pieces of injustice I have ever met with, and I cannot conceive in whose mind such an unjust conception could have originated. The next point to which I shall call your attention is the clause providing that in the offices of the collectors a list of the names and amounts of the incomes of all persons subject to this tax shall be posted. This certainly is unnecessary. It is not necessary that the Government should depend upon the jealousy of one person towards another in order to get a fair taxation of income. Under the Income Tax Act it was quite sufficient for the Government to get from each individual a statement under seal received by an officer under oath of secrecy stating what his income was, and on that to make the tax fall. I should think nothing could be so odious to us, and in many cases, perhaps so injurious to us and any way most undesirable that the whole have our incomes posted, where every one else could see them so that the lists would be open to the curiosity or jealousy of any other individual. This is quite needless and certainly unfair. The next point to which I would call your attention is the duty devolving upon the collector. This Act enacts that the collector is to determine the class into which the income of each person falls. That is the collector is to say how much you, or I, or any one else, makes and we cannot complain or appeal against the decision unless we first pay half the amount. Now, gentlemen, I do not believe we could tell what each other make, and I certainly think that no collector could tell what we make. I will put it to you as merchants, whether any of you could tell even now in the middle of December what your profits will be for this year, as has been pointed out, by the disappearance of trade that a profit may be changed into a loss at a moment, and yet the Government say that this collector should classify us all as if he, by some omniscient power, would know what we should be classified at. It seems to me that this is not only unjust, but it is making an impossible duty upon the collector; and the only possible way to get a proper classification is over and above a certain limit under which it would be impossible to collect statements from persons of very small income the amount of income they make, that the papers should be distributed as was done under the old Income Tax. These would have to be filled in with amounts of income and received under seal by an officer under an oath of secrecy; and the tax would be paid upon the amount stated. Now, gentlemen, why is it we have a bill full of such inequitable provisions? I can only account for it by attributing it to one thing, you all know very well that it is a law in physiology that if you bring two animals together who are different in their nature, and different in their characteristics, that the result of such a union is an issue having all the bad points of both and the good points of neither. That law of physiology holds good as well in legislation. The Government have attempted to amalgamate and to get an offspring from an Income Tax and a License Tax, and the result is that they have got a Bill which brings out the bad points of both; and, so far as I can see, none of the good points of either. Remember, a License Tax and an Income Tax are entirely different. The License Tax is a tax by which a person gains a right on payment of a certain sum to engage in a certain occupation. We had one here in Bombay some years ago. A person paid so much money for keeping a shop, so much for being a merchant, so much for a solicitor, and so on. The amount was paid for engaging in a certain trade or profession. It was not the price paid to earn so much in this place. This License Tax is also known in continental countries. Now the principle of the Income Tax is that each man should pay on what he actually earns or receives certain fixed rate. If he makes a little he pays a little; if he makes a good deal he pays accordingly. Now, gentlemen, the Government have tried to get these two enactments into one; they have tried to amalgamate the License Tax and Income Tax, and the result is that you have a hybrid Bill which you cannot expect to make anything of. You have not got equality; you do have inquisition; you have some classes taxed, and some not taxed you have some classes taxed at one rate and some at another rate; you have no secrecy, but the most public exhibition, and, gentlemen, there is more inquisition in this Bill than there was in the Income Tax. It seems to me what we want in this country now is an Income tax. An income tax is theoretically perfect. As I have said, if you make nothing, you pay nothing; you pay according as you make; and nothing can be theoretically fairer or juster than that. But you may ask, is such a tax suited to India? I say no. It is not suited to India. But it is more suited to India than some other things. It is better suited to India than increase of indebtedness, and it is better suited to India than this Bill they propose to give us. You have three courses. You must have either an increase of debt, or you must have this proposed Bill with a few modifications, or you must have an income tax. You can bring it down to two if you like, for Government will not allow the country to run into debt. It, therefore, lies between this Bill and an income tax. Just see the difference. The two are as distinct, and yet they both profess to do the same work. One does it inefficiently and with inconvenience, and the other does it well; brings in a larger income, and with less inconvenience and annoyance. That there is more inquisition under the License Tax than under the Income Tax I can assert from what I saw of the working of both from my office windows, which were opposite the Collector's office in both cases. Many more appeals were made, and many more books examined under the former than under the latter, and when our committee say in their memorial that they want this License Tax in preference to an income tax, they are making a grievous mistake, because the result will be as it has been in the last Act infinitely more inquisition than under an Income Tax Act. One of the advantages of having an income tax will be that we shall be able to raise the limit a great deal, and have less inquisition among the poorer classes. Now, gentlemen, that every income tax is inquisitorial or troublesome is simply a matter of good or bad administration. The old income tax did work without much trouble; after the first year, and after people became accustomed to it, it worked without much inconvenience. In fact, so far as I remember, not a single letter appeared in the papers, and if there is any trouble, it soon gets into the papers. The fact is that, so long as you have a proper method of appeal, so long there is somebody who will judge them fairly, there is no objection to the income tax. One great advantage of an income tax is that you have proper legislation, with all the provisions for secrecy which I have mentioned. I think every one must be struck with the change in our legislation of late years. The Income Tax of 1860, where we have able, just, and careful legislation, and in reading this Act which we have not now, which is a model of hasty, careless, and unjust legislation, Sir Richard Temple says in his financial statement of his, and certainly he is one of the ablest finance ministers that the Civil Service has given India. He lays down distinctly in this financial statement of 1869-70, the great advantages of the equality of taxation which results from an income tax and in subsequent years he confirms this, only remarking on the necessity of raising, as much as possible, the minimum of income subject to the tax. Sir Richard Temple's views, unless they are wonderfully changed, must be in favor of the income tax. Another advantage of the income tax is the probability that the rate may be reduced as well as the limit raised. The revenue from the old Income Tax Acts were 1869-70 1 per cent. limit, Rs. 500, £1,669,000; 1870-71 3 per cent. limit, Rs. 500, £2,023,000; 1871-72, 1 per cent limit, Rs. 750, £796,000; 1872 73, 1 per cent. limit, Rs. 1,000 £561,000. Of course we are left in ignorance of the state of the finances, and I am afraid that Government will be in a good deal in the dark; but on the years of 1871-72, and this seems a fair basis to go upon, it seems to me that with a tax of 1 per cent. and a limit of Rs. 500 Government could be sure of getting the £870,000, which they expect now to get from a 1½ per cent. tax on a limit of Rs. 750 on the largest class. Now, gentlemen, I ask you to do away with any feeling of prejudice which you have against an income tax, for I am aware there is a prejudice against it from its very name. I ask you to sink your prejudices, and consider the question as it stands. If I am not right that the proposed Act is more inquisitorial, less exact, and more unjust than the other, With regard to the committee's memorial, I object to it for what it is in it and for what is not in it. I am glad that the Rs. 10,000 clause has been omitted; but the third clause says: "the inquisitorial and odious character of the income tax was thus avoided" by the license tax. Of course, it was, so far as we were concerned, for we had only to pay on Rs. 200 which was almost nothing on a fair income for a firm, but to the poorer classes the inquisitorial and odious character was not only not accorded but increased. The same clause asks that a fixed scale of fees should be levied, but as this is already in the proferred bill, why ask that it be done. The same clause asks that taxation may be extended to the official and professional classes; this too is already granted. Why ask for it again? The next clause asks that the provision for publication of lists may be expunged or modified. How would the committee have it modified? Why don't they say that it should be expunged, not modified. Then in the following clause they recommend a license tax because it could be paid quarterly; but why could this be paid quarterly more than any other tax? Then, again, as to what is not in the Bill I object to the omission of a protest against the hasty legislation on this matter, to nothing being said about the imposition of taxing traders with an income of Rs. 250 when salaried men are taxed at Rs. 1,200; and, finally, something should have been said about the duty thrown on the collectors. Gentlemen, the memorial I offer you seems to me to express clearly all the objections to the proposed Bill, and it contains a recommendation for an income tax which would, I hope, after due consideration by your wives, I have, in criticising this bill, abstained from using the strong terms which its provisions would, in my opinion, justify. I am ready to acknowledge the high ability, long experience, and sterling character of our legislators, but it does not follow because of good intentions and of high principles we get low actions, if from just motives we get unjust measures, it becomes our duty to protest, not only for ourselves but for that larger class who cannot protest for themselves. It remains our duty to urge upon our legislators that however good their motives in enacting that equality of taxation is a maxim of politics.

Mr. Bryce.—In seconding Mr. Kittredge's amendment, sir, it will not be necessary for me to go through all the various heads in detail, or speak upon the general question of an income tax as opposed to the present Bill, or the present Government proposal, as he has already discussed these points very ably. To several of the issues raised in Mr. Kittredge's memorial I shall have occasion to allude in the course of my speech, but at present I will only say that I heartily concur in the memorial, seeing that its contents are sufficiently already. I think a great many prefer the principle of a licence tax to that of an income tax, as being more adapted to this country. However, that is a matter for discussion. I now beg to propose the memorial of the Viceroy regarding the Licence Tax Bill in the form in which it appears in this morning's papers.

Mr. Graham—I beg to second the proposition. The Government has solicited our opinion on this Bill, and in that memorial we have expressed our opinion that rather than any new departure should be made, which might involve the general question of income tax, a fixed scale of fees would be much better in principle. Of course if the question of an income tax is raised, a new issue is raised altogether, and it is a question that can only be discussed in a general way. Some of those who drew up the memorial thought a very objectionable feature in the bill for a country like this was the arbitrary powers granted to the collectors, not that we might suppose they would use them wrongly, but they might be unjust without any intention of being so, by being unable to assess the natives fairly. A number of natives would also escape altogether, because the difficulty experienced before was in getting at their exact incomes. I, therefore, think that those more directly interested in this tax would prefer that the fixed scale of fees should be maintained in principle. I don't think I need say more about it except that there was no idea whatever of throwing taxation on to the lower classes, as was suggested by one of the local papers. The idea was that those arising from exemption of the smaller incomes should be made up by increasing the fees on the higher rates, and thus increase the revenue derived from the official and professional classes.

Mr. Bryce said before any one proceeded to discuss the resolution he should like to ask whether the chairman thought the proceedings were in order. Last Friday a memorial was placed before them, and moved and seconded, and he had come there that day to speak upon that memorial, but suddenly on the morning of the meeting having prepared their speeches for a certain course they found that a totally different course was to be pursued. Then, again, he submitted it was entirely out of order for the chairman of the Chamber to propose a motion himself. He had had some experience in the conduct of public business, but he never remembered a case in a public assembly of that kind where the chairman proposed a motion. The duty of a chairman he conceived, was to keep order, and if he wanted to propose a motion himself, his proper course was to leave the chair. He thought that what occurred on that occasion illustrated in a very forcible manner the extreme irregularity of proceedings of the Chamber. A memorial was drawn up, some of the members of the committee saw it, and some gentlemen published it, and the matter contained in it went forth as the opinion of the committee. After it had appeared parts of it were withdrawn, and the whole thing was revised, and altogether the Chamber was placed in a very undignified position. He thought that measures should be taken to ensure that the business of the Chamber was conducted in a more regular manner in future.

The Chairman—Mr. Kittredge has given notice an amendment and I now ask him to speak it.

Mr. Bryce—Then am I to understand, Mr. Chairman, that you decide that the course pursued is perfectly in order.

The Chairman—It is the course which has been pursued in this Chamber from time immemorial, and, of course, I say that, we are in order, and I now call upon Mr. Kittredge to move his amendment.

Mr. Bryce—What do you say, is the course in order?

The Chairman—I say so.

Mr. Bryce—Oh yes, I accept your decision on that point, although I rather dispute the facts, but what I asked your opinion upon was whether it was for you to propose, or somebody else to second a motion, and after the meeting had been adjourned on that motion, for it to be withdrawn, and another motion to be put before us for discussion.

The Chairman—I say it is in order, but I shall be very happy to record Mr. Bryce's protest.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—In almost all well regulated assemblies, the propositions are always laid before the meeting

of the S. S. Krishna, and am so at the present time in hold a master's certificate from the Board at Trade, No. 76,276, renewed and dated Glasgow, 24th September, 1878. The Krishna is a schooner-rigged screw steamer of 196 65/100 tons. She was built in 1875, and I brought her out from Glasgow. She was built for Mr. J. A. Shepherd. Her steam power is 75 horse. On the morning of the 23rd May last I left Goa between 1 and 2 o'clock. At the time of leaving the weather was cloudy, but the horizon was clear, with the wind W. N. W. and N. W. There was a moderate sea outside the bar. A change in the weather set in about an hour after I left. There was a rain squall. I had about 200 Goanese passengers on board; no cargo whatever. The steamer's draught was 8 feet 3 inches abaft and 4 feet 3 inches forward. She had ballast in her at the time. When deeply laden with cargo he draws 10 feet 6 inches aft, and 10 feet forward. She had altogether from 45 to 50 tons of ballast, on board, not including coal. I had from 23 to 25 tons of coal on board. In a breeze she was very difficult to steer. I had sails bent, two try sails and the jib. I lost sight of the Agvada light about an hour and a half after I was out. I was keeping her head to the squall, and it was the squall passing inside of me that obscured the land and the light. As soon as the squall rose the weather became suddenly worse. The vessel was, as it were, struck suddenly by the wind, and she swung round broadside on and shipped water, a little at first. The wind increased to hurricane pitch, and had not an opportunity of observing the barometer then. The weather appeared to be getting worse, and very shortly afterwards we shipped very heavy seas. I received reports that the ship was taking a great deal of water aft. This went on for about an hour. I tried in the meanwhile to get the ship's head round to meet the seas. I could not get her round. I considered the ship was in danger. There were no signs of the weather abating. When I found that she was shipping very heavy seas broadside on, I tried with steam and the helm to get the ship's head round to the sea. I had no success. I then wanted to try the after canvas, but the men who went aft, to clear away the gear were washed off their feet and were washed from side to side. I then gave it up. I then thought, as I could do nothing with her, to put her before the wind and see, thinking she would make better weather of it. The wind was about S. W. by W. After a great deal of difficulty and shipping a great deal of water, I did get her before the wind. She did not remain there very long as a heavy sea struck her. She again turned round and lay in the trough of the sea. At this time it was thick, and I could not see the land. I should judge I was about 5 to 7 miles from the land. I thought if I could keep her on a N. N. W. course, I would weather the Vingorla rocks provided everything went well and the weather moderated. I was at this time acting in a double capacity of looking after my vessel and trying to control my passengers, who had become almost unmanageable. The screaming of women and children and the howling of the men was almost beyond conception. The 200 passengers were all over the ship. I wished I could have kept them in one place. They nearly all came up on deck; some few remained below. I endeavoured to keep her with her head up to N. N. W. when she was driven into the trough of the sea. It may have been about 4 o'clock when one gigantic sea broke over her and came over me as I was standing on the bridge. As soon as I could open my eyes, I could only see the funnel, the top of the boats, and a mass of broken water, steam, and smoke. At that time I thought the ship had foundered, and I gave her up for the moment. She rose slowly and at a very great angle. She was down aft most. The syrang and the crew rushed on to the bridge and said she was full or half-full of water and was sinking. The fires were not put out. There is a water-tight bulkhead dividing the engines from the after end of the ship. There is also another water-tight bulkhead forward of the stoke-hole. It was very nearly dark at the time. On receiving a report from the syrang and crew I looked aft and noticed that the after end of the poop was under water. I then determined to run the ship on shore in order to save the lives of my passengers. I headed her in east by south. I judged my position to be somewhere between Rorce Point and Vingorla, where there is a sand beach. She went through the water very slowly, and was quite unmanageable on account of her trim. The first land I sighted was a piece of rock standing about 15 feet out of the water, right ahead of me. I thought we were amongst the Vingorla rocks. Shortly afterwards I sighted a white patch of sand. I judged it to be a mile and a half or two miles off. I made for that at once as well as I could make for it under the circumstances. The weather was as bad as ever, with a very high sea running. I found it was about half-past 5 o'clock by the time-piece on board. She went right end on to the beach and remained in that position. My first duty was to swing out and lower the life-boat as my passengers had become panic-stricken and I feared that they would jump overboard and be drowned. I succeeded in getting them quiet. I sent the women and children on shore first in the life-boat, and then the men, and finally their baggage. There was more damage done to the passengers' baggage than to the passengers themselves. The boat had to go 40 or 50 yards before they got to the shore. I assisted with my engineer in lowering the women and children into the boat. The life-boat would carry about 30 or 40. I was very ably assisted by the police on shore in landing the passengers. I think it was about noon before I had landed all the passengers. I think it was very near low water when the ship went on shore. I consider my syrang and crew have acted well as natives under the circumstances. My ship remained about two days in the same position until I got the water out of her. She was on an open beach. After I got the water out of her, she lay fore and aft on the beach; that is, heading nearly north and south. I found she had sustained no damage whatever. As far as I remember, the wind began to abate about 7 or 8 that morning, hauling up the coast to the northward. I could not do anything for a whole week as the surf was very bad. The ship remained in the same position as I have described. At the end of the week I carried out a stream anchor a little over 2 cwt. I got as much assistance as ever I required on applying to the police on shore. I had all the tackles, hawsers, &c., that I wanted. I could not get the steamer off. I broke all my hawsers and chains into small bits, and then did not succeed. I then wrote to Mr. Shepherd, stating I had used all my power and could not get her off. I did not get any assistance from Bombay. I think the regular monsoon weather began to set in about the 11th of June last. I had charts on board, but they were destroyed. I had a set of five charts of the Red Sea, and one whole chart of the Red Sea, one general chart of the west coast of India in one sheet, and one of the approaches to Bombay harbour, and another of Bombay harbour itself. I had another chart of the island of Mauritius. I had no sailing directions on board for the Indian coast. I did not keep a log or journal. I only kept a private diary for my own use that was also destroyed. I think it doubtful if I could have got her off before the monsoon, even if assistance could have come from Bombay, as there was a heavy surf. I anticipated it to be similar to what I had on the preceding day coming down the coast—slight rain and cloudy weather with a moderate sea and a moderate wind from the north west.

Examined by Mr. Bicknell—I consider the ship was fit for coasting work during fine weather. I saw the ship before the boilers were put in. I did not form any opinion as to the materials of which the ship was built. I should call her a light built vessel. She would stand a stiff breeze if she were loaded. If she was light, she would not stand a stiff breeze or steer well. I looked at the barometer before I left Goa. It had been standing at 30·15 for the last three or four days. I saw no signs whatever of the barometer falling. The vessel was eventually got off on the 15th or 16th November last. I was there. The water was very smooth and the anchors could be carried further out. If the water had been smoother when I first tried to get her off I think I should have succeeded. If I had been owner of the vessel I do not think any thing more could have been done than was done to get her off. It took about a month from the time they commenced after the monsoon to get her off up to the time when she was got off.

Examined by Mr. Chalk—I hold a sub-lieutenant's commission in the Royal Navy Reserve. I wrote to the chief magistrate of the district, Mr. Crawford, of the stranding of the ship. It was an official notice of the stranding of the ship, and of the cause of the stranding. From the time of the stranding up to the present time I stuck to the ship. During the three months of the monsoon I was at Vingorla. That was the nearest place where I could stay during the monsoon. Before leaving the ship for Vingorla I took steps to preserve the ship and what cargo could from the effect of the monsoon. I received a notice from Mr. Shepherd that he had abandoned the ship to the underwriters, and I have not received any salary from Mr. Shepherd or the underwriters, and I intend to stick to the ship yet. The vessel was imbedded in the sand, and there was a great deal of sand removed before the vessel was got out. After Captain Burns had inspected the vessel he came to Bombay for materials, and with the materials and the aid of coolies he succeeded in getting the vessel off, and I assisted him. I have extended the protest (produced). This is a certified copy of the protest extended.

To the Court—My crew consisted of six lascars, three cassoanis, and a syrang. There were two engineers—one a European and one native—one syrang, six firemen, and also two coal trimmers, and there were four servants, including the cook and topas. The crew all told, including myself and the ticket collector, consisted of twenty-six or twenty-seven. We had two life-boats and two small cutters. I cannot remember the dimensions of any of the boats. One life-boat would contain to about 30 to 40 persons; the other life-boat would contain the same; and each of the small cutters would contain from 15 to 20 persons. I believe she was certified to carry 515 passengers when the fire was between Revadanda and Goa, and 700 fire Revadanda to Bombay. She was certified to carry less after the 15th May during the monsoon. She brought her out from Glasgow. After the monsoon weather. I had bad weather indeed. I had met with very steamer between Bombay to Goa. She been running the December, 1878, to the last from the early part of the vessel had been running part of March last; and few inches in the sand during that time within a life-buoys and two life-belts. We had eighteen cork or so in good order. The cork life-jackets on board; to the order. I had an aneroid barometer on I had the best of my belief it was in good order. left for Goa carefully watching the barometer before I sailed down coast on my voyage to Goa, and I observed during the time I was at Goa, and on the morning that I left Goa. I looked at it before I went on deck. It showed on that morning 30.15. I noticed nothing to lead me to anticipate to meet with the weather I did until I got outside. I never thought of putting back. In the first place the light on the shore was obscured, and it was a dangerous place at all times. I do not think, even now, I could have got into port even if I tried, because I could not see the light or the light. I had two pilots on board; one always remains on board, and the other I took on board to clear the Agvada bar, and was going to leave him at Malwan. I picked him up there in the down trip and was in the habit of landing him there in the up trip. The engines at the steering gear were in good working order. I believe the steamer has no class on the register. She consumed between 5 and 6 tons of coal a day on full power. She had what is commonly called a half poop. The engine-room was protected by an iron house. There were two water ports, one on each side, bottles three scuppers on each side. We had pumps connected with the engine at different parts of the ship, and two deck pumps to be worked by the hand. They were all in good working order. The deck pumps were not used on account of the seas coming on board. The pumps connected with the engines were used. The iron house over the engines is about seven feet above the deck. It could be completely closed by the doors and windows. It was closed on this occasion. The water got into the vessel through the after-part of the passenger hatch and the saloon doors. The hatchway was closed, but the passengers opened it to come on deck. I gave instructions from the bridge to barricade every place to prevent water getting in, and I believe my orders were carried out. Some European Portuguese passengers prevented the saloon doors to be closed. The vessel in the trim that she was then in was not fitted in my opinion, to encounter monsoon weather on this coast, and I would not take her out in that trim if I had known it. If the vessel was in proper trim she was fitted to encounter monsoon weather off this coast. After I left Goa I set no sail. There were four bulkheads in the vessel; the two at each end of the engine room were fitted with sluices, and those sluices were closed. When I first ran her on shore her forefoot was quite high and dry, and if I think rightly I had a fathom and a half water, as it is very difficult to get correct soundings with a heavy serf coming in. There was no water in the forepart of the vessel, and left the water was over the lower deck. I had two six-inch Manilla hawsers on board, a 120 of one inch studding and 45 fathoms of stream chain 5'-8." I had two bower anchors between 8 and 9 cwt. each, one stream anchor between 2 and 3 cwt., and one small kedge about 1 cwt. I should not consider it safe for any tug to come within 2 or 3 miles of me before the monsoons burst. I had on board one chart of the west coast (Imray's) from Bombay to Cape Comorin. I bought it at Messrs. Thacker & Co. about the end of last year.

The court here adjourned for further enquiry to the 17th instant at noon.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

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WAR!!!
O WORLD!
O MEN, WHAT ARE YE AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE.
BYRON.

THE COST OF WAR.

"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house on every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—RICHARD.

WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR!

"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is dauntless when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but mighty good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—RUSKIN.

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CAUSES OF THIS STARTLING
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FOR the MEANS of PREVENTION and for preserving Health, by natural means, see a large Illustrated Sheet, wrapped with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

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THE NURSERY.
BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.
SLEEP.
HEALTH in CHILDHOOD,
FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.

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SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

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AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-heating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates it. The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a health-giving, pleasant,
COOLING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, but also as a convenient and valuable remedial agent. Colds, feverishness, fevers, inflammatory diseases, &c. Many fevers and other inflammatory diseases would be thrown off, or greatly modified, if the FRUIT SALT and a blanket bath were used at the outset.

In disorders of the stomach or of impure blood it is invaluable, for not the least of its recommendations is its resemblance to fruit in the natural way in which it relieves the system of effete matter, which, if retained, poisons the blood. Its advantage over fruit is that it can always be at hand when required; at the same time it is in every respect as harmless as the juices of ripe fruit, from which it has been obtained.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A wonderful boon is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878.

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